

# MAINE FARMER AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY MARCIAN SAEVEY.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E HOLMES, Editor.

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## THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 1839.

### CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.

With this number, we close the sixth year of our publication. It is with no ordinary feelings of gratification that we look back upon the various stopping places which have marked our short journey, and contrast it with some which we have passed through since we began. Many of the dark clouds which were wont to lower upon us have passed away, and a brighter bow of promise is springing up before us to cheer us on. The accession of so great a number to our list as we have had during the past year, affords an encouragement which calls upon us for renewed exertion in the cause of Agriculture, and leads us to hope, that, by the union of strength in so good a cause, it will be promoted in the direct ratio of the spirit excited and the numbers called into action.

The past year has been one of signal importance to the farmers of Maine. A change, both in the seasons and commercial affairs, has given an impulse to the pursuits of the farmer which denotes that we about entering on a new Era—being no less than a state of independence, and of a living faith in our own powers and resources; which, if continued, will bear us along in the career of emulation and prosperity unexampled in most of our sister Republics. Our farmers are rousing, as if from a dream. They are waking up to the importance of their calling—they are beginning to respect the business—to respect themselves and thereby to command the respect of others. They find that they have been blessed with a soil that needs only judicious cultivation to cause it to return an ample profit—with a climate, which, if not of the Italian order, is also void of its enervating influences—with a country, which, if rugged, produces a corresponding degree of vigor, health and hardihood. What more is wanting to carry us forward, but a union of minds to direct, and a union of spirits to encourage one and all in the culture both of the soil and the intellect? To promote as far as we are able this union, and to bind together like a band of brothers, the farmers and mechanics of Maine, is and ever has ever been the object of the MAINE FARMER. It is a task which requires the co-operation of all, a duty which every one has an interest in performing. To this work, this task we earnestly solicit a continuance of the aid which old friends have given us, and the addition of that which new friends can bring to the work. While you have generously contributed of your substance, we would respectfully invite you to also afford us occasionally a little of your experience that our columns may speak one to the other on practical subjects, and thus yield the mutual benefits which all should be anxious to bestow upon their fellow beings.

### PROPAGATING TREES BY CUTTINGS OF ROOTS.

Van Mons, the celebrated Horticulturist to whom the world is indebted for so many valuable new

Pears, and facts in Horticulture, in a letter lately received by Messrs. Dearborn, Kenrick and Manning of Massachusetts, announces the fact that he now propagates choice varieties of trees from cuttings from the roots. Such pieces of roots as have 1 or 2 terminal fibres are taken. The wounds at the large end are covered by some composition, such as is used for grafting, and then set out. Probably the upper end is either exposed to the light and heat of the sun, or only covered very slightly, so that the warmth in the atmosphere may have an effect upon it, and cause it to start. He observes that not one fails to grow, and that the root should be small—that those roots which are often left in the ground when a tree is taken up, answer very well for this purpose. He says "this method was discovered accidentally in consequence of some roots, on which I intended to graft other kinds of pears being thrown on the ground and covered with a little earth to preserve them until used for that purpose, and which were lost sight of and forgotten until the next spring, when they all sent up stalks which in the autumn, were as tall as those raised from seed of two years' growth." He also observes that they can be set out either in the spring or autumn.

We suppose that this is very much like, or the same as suckers which start up when trees are growing and which are considered not so good for trees, as scions engrafted in young stocks. If however it shall prove to be equal to scions, and we do not see why they will not, we have a very convenient mode of multiplying choice, or indeed any other kinds of fruits, and may prove a valuable discovery.

### OIL A USEFUL INGREDIENT IN COM- POST MANURE.

Every one knows that animal matters of all kinds make valuable manure. It is necessary however that they should be decomposed so as to become soluble, or should be mingled with other substances which render them soluble and capable of being taken up by the plants.

If an animal die and be buried in the soil, it decomposes and becomes a valuable manure, all parts of it, flesh, bones, fat or oil, and all. If oil however, should be applied directly to plants, it would act injuriously—it should therefore be mingled with something that shall render it soluble, it is in this way that soap suds becomes useful as a stimulus. The oil and the alkali are dissolved in water and immediately used by the plants to which it is applied.

Refuse oils of the cheapest kind will answer well for this purpose. A writer in Young's Annals of Agriculture details some experiments which he instituted to ascertain its value as a manure.

He mingled eight loads of loam, four loads of common barn manure, and twelve gallons of whale oil; this was applied to one acre of land with great apparent effect. This may seem a small quantity of oil to the acre; but if we look into the chemical ingredients of oil, it will be seen that nothing more is necessary than to put them into a situation to become disengaged and taken up. The princi-

pal elements being carbon and hydroger, both of which are very important elements in vegetation. It is rational therefore to suppose that it may be made a very valuable auxiliary to the compost heap and a powerful stimulus to vegetation. We should be happy to hear from any one who may try any experiments with this substance, and learn the results.

FARMERS' MONTHLY VISITOR.—We have received the first number of the Farmers' Monthly Visitor published by Wm. P. Foster, Concord, N. H., and conducted by Isaac Hill, present Governor of New-Hampshire.

Verily, our vocation is rising in the world when such high dignitaries as Governors, engage heart and soul in it. It is a large Octavo of 16 pages and well filled with useful, practical matter. There are several cuts of animals, which add to the interest. The Editor promises us a cut and description of the "Shaker Hog" in his vicinity. We hope he will not forget it, as we have an anxiety to learn what different breeds we have in New England, and their several points and characteristic merits and demerits.

### ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

#### A POOR SPADE.

MR. HOLMES:—A spade is a very useful implement of husbandry. I bought one a number of years ago which was recommended to be pure steel but it proved nothing but soft iron. I lost my money. The said spade cost me ninety two cents. If I had bought a steel spade and had paid five times that sum I should have been a gainer. We will suppose a farmer has two spades one of steel and the other of iron and we will suppose he has occasion to use them 20 days in a year. A laborer who uses the steel spade will with the same amount of exertions, perform two hours more labor per day than with the iron spade—in one year the amount saved will be 40 hours: this will buy two good steel spades. Although a farmer may be wise enough to buy no other but the first rate implements of husbandry still he may suffer as much as the man who bought an iron razor because it had a bright appearance. It is not every farmer who can readily distinguish between iron and steel. Iron spades are frequently offered for sale and pronounced to be first rate steel. In England if a manufacturer makes an iron spade he is punished by Law. Can not our Legislature do something to prevent fraud in the manufacture of implements of husbandry?

The skilful mechanic who manufactures first rate implements of husbandry for the farmer deserves the gratitude of the community but the vengeance of the law ought to be dealt out to the mechanic who makes iron spades, hoes, or shovels. If so much is lost by using a poor spade what shall we say of the farmer who with a view of saving a few dollars buys a poor plough. A good spade indeed is useful to the farmer for various purposes but the plough is the great instrument of agriculture. Who can find a plough of superior qualities and every way calculated to perform

the work with the greatest ease and in the most perfect manner? its price is for above rubies. A farmer should not grudge five or ten dollars extra paid for a good plough for it is a very small trifle.

R.

Runford, Jan. 1839.

## LARGE SWINE.

Having noticed in your last a statement of the weight of Swine killed by I. P. Haines, I am induced to send you the following.

Mr Peter Malbon of this town, and one of your subscribers, killed on the 25th of December last, four hogs, twenty months old, the separate weight of which follows:

I weighed	447
1	502
1	508
1	544
	2001

The hogs, he tells me, were fattened on boiled potatoes and oat and pea meal.

Yours, LLEWELLYN KIDDER.  
Skowhegan, Jan. 23d, 1839.

## THE GRAIN WORM.

*Messrs. Editors:*—I find the following mistakes in my last communication on this subject, which I wish to correct, viz: In the third paragraph after the words “among the beards,” instead of *was*, read *which were*. In the first line of the sixth paragraph, for *composed* read *expressed*. A few others, I believe the candid reader can correct without a particular notice.

Since writing my last communication, I have had a short interview with my friend L. Norcross, of Dixfield, who informed me that he visited his wheat field the season past, at midnight, and found the flies vastly thicker than he ever saw them in the day time, either morning or evening. This seems to explain why I should discover so little of their operations in the day time. He also stated that he had identified the fly, by preserving the grub until the perfect fly was formed; so that it seems the fly may now be identified beyond dispute.

I find by referring to this gentleman’s communication to the Trustees of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society, dated Dec. 13, 1837, a description of the fly; and in the Maine Farmer of July 17, 1833, there is another description of them, which differs in some respects in the phraseology from the first. I would now respectfully ask this gentleman to state, if he pleases, whether the statement in the first communication with respect to the different appearance of the male flies, was from actual observation at the time he made the experiment with the grubs, or at any other time so as to ascertain whether these were *bona fide* male flies of the same species? I am induced to be thus particular, because I have found that very few people who have shown me the flies that they supposed deposited the eggs producing the grain worm, have shown me such a fly as Mr Norcross describes.—Others have described to me verbally the appearance of the fly they supposed to do the mischief, as different from the true fly as can be. And I believe Mr Norcross told me he was mistaken until he tried his experiment. I hope Mr Norcross will not only excuse me for this public notice of his communications, but cheerfully give us all the aid his discriminating experiments afford.

I hope, also, if other gentlemen have been made acquainted with any interesting facts respecting this subject, they will communicate them early in the season, so that we may

have the benefit of them to direct our experiments for the future. For it is a fact, that I should have taken a very different course in my experiments the season past, if the interesting facts communicated by Mr Plumer, and Mr Norcross, had appeared in season for me to avail myself of the aid they afforded in directing them.

I have one word to say explanatory of my opinion with regard to early and late sowing. If I believed that I should lose more than one third of my crop by early sowing, from the depredations of the grain worm, I would sow some later. I would observe also, that some of the grubs were hatched this season after grain harvest, and for want of grain in which to deposit their eggs, these, at least, will do us no injury another year, in the opinion of some persons. I fear this hope will prove delusive. I found some of the grubs, (or apparently the same,) in the month of October, 1837, in the pinks in the garden; and I have no doubt but they will deposit their eggs in some plant or other, whenever they are ready for it.

J. H. J.

Peru, Jan. 1839.

## SELECTIONS.

## ON THE MOST FAVORABLE SITUATION FOR A GARDEN.

BY J. W. RUSSELL.

A garden, if possible, should be on a gentle declivity towards the south, a little inclining to the east, to receive the morning sun. If it be situated in low ground, the wind will have the less effect upon it; but there it will be subject to early and late frosts, which will be found to be very prejudicial to the fruit, and other crops; and if situated on high ground, although it will, in a great measure, be free from early and late frosts, it will be exposed to the fury of the winds, to the great injury of the trees, by breaking their branches and blowing off the blossoms and fruits. A garden should be well sheltered from the north-west and east winds, in order to prevent the *blight* from affecting the trees.

If a garden be not naturally sheltered from the just mentioned obstacles, with gentle rising hills, which are the best shelter of any, plantations of forest trees made at proper distances, so as not to shade it, will be found the best substitute, at the same time there ought to be a free admittance for the sun and air. On that account, a locality surrounded by woods is a very improper one for a garden or orchard, as a foul stagnant air is unfavorable to vegetation; and it has also been observed, that blights are much more frequent in such situations than in those that are more open and exposed.

In the laying out of a new garden, another very essential point is, to make choice of a good soil. It should be from eighteen inches to two feet deep; but if deeper the better, of a mellow, pliable nature, and of a moderately dry quality; and if the ground should happen to have an uneven surface, I would by no means attempt to level it, for by that unevenness, and any little difference there may be in the quality, you will have a greater variety of soil adapted to different crops. The best soil for a garden is a rich mellow loam, and the worst, a stiff heavy clay; a light sand is also a very unfit soil for a garden. The cleaning of streets and ditches will be found very proper to mix with a strong soil, and if the ground should be cold, a large quantity of coal and wood ashes, sea sand, or rotten vegetables, should be laid

upon it, in order to meliorate and loosen the soil, and render it easy to work; lime rubbish, or light sandy earth from fields and commons, will also be found of great service to stiff clayey ground. If the soil be light and warm, well decomposed cow’s dung, or neat’s dung, is the best dressing you can give it. If horse dung be ever used, it must be completely rotted and mixed with peat or bog soil, otherwise it will burn up the crop, if there should happen to be a spell of dry, hot weather.

With regard to the form of a garden, there are various opinions, and it sometimes depends on the situation; but where you are at perfect liberty, I would prefer an oblong or square. As to the size, it may be from one acre to six or eight, according to the demand for fruits and vegetables in the family.

It will be necessary, especially in exposed situations, to enclose the melon ground, with either a wall or paling, from six to eight feet high, so as to protect the frames early in the spring from cold piercing winds and frosty nights, &c. &c.

Whenever there is a quantity of manure laid together, it will be found to be of the utmost importance to have a large cistern, made convenient to it, to receive the water that oozes from the dung. This moisture which is the strength of the manure, may be used for watering grape-vine borders, cauliflower, cabbage, &c., or any other kinds of plants and trees, that appear to be in need of a similar stimulus.

When a garden is planted and finished, it will be found very convenient to have a plan of it, with the name of each tree inserted in its proper place.

Finally,—a never-failing supply of water is an indispensably necessary appendage to a well kept garden. Therefore the obtaining of which ought to be the first consideration; for no garden can be called complete without an abundant supply of this element.—*Magazine of Horticulture.*

**LINEN SPINNING.**—We ask the attention of the public to an invention for preparing flax from the stem, to be spun on the ordinary machinery in use in cotton factories, to be carded and spun, indeed, exactly as if it was cotton. The discoverer or inventor of this process is Mr Sands Olcott. It will be recollect that Buonaparte offered a reward of one million of francs for the invention of a machine or plan for spinning flax as cotton is spun, and many abortive attempts were made to secure the premium; but it now appears that an American has supplied what was a *desideratum*, and will enable manufacturers of the north to furnish linen fabrics at the same price per yard that cottons are now furnished. The process is simple, and will be fully explained to any one interested in making the inquiry, who will call at the Hall of the Franklin Institute. The whole routine of rolling, breaking, swinging, hatching, and carding, is dispensed with, and the ligneous and glutinous matter, by a short process, is removed from the stalk, and the material rendered as glossy as floss silk, and resembling in staple the sea-island cotton.—The material is taken to cotton machinery, and the process of spinning is altogether the same as that applied to cotton.

The success of this invention opens at once a new source of business, and holds out to farmers another prospect of gain. Flax, in this State, is, not unfrequently, cultivated for the seed alone—now the stalk will at once find a market, if this invention is brought into successful operation.—We examined some

threads from this prepared linen, and found them as strong as those made in the usual manner.

An act of Incorporation has been procured for carrying into complete effect the invention of Mr Olcott, and a participation in the business may be had. We find on our table a few pamphlets, setting forth, much more distinctly than we have attempted to do, the nature of the invention and the plan for carrying it into effect. — *Philadelphia Gazette.*

#### MOLASSES FROM APPLES BY STEAMING.

The following excellent method of making use of apples, for the two-fold purpose of obtaining molasses from them and converting the remainder into excellent food for farm stock, has just been described to us by a friend. The apples are placed in a hogshead made tight for the purpose, and subjected to the operation of the steam. The saccharine juice soon begins to ooze from them, and drops down at the bottom of the hogshead into a vessel, covering the bottom, placed there for that purpose, from which it passes off to proper receivers. This juice is subsequently evaporated by boiling. Sour apples only have been experimented on in this way.—The quantity of molasses obtained from them is ten gallons for every fifteen bushels of apples, or a gallon from a bushel and a half. This molasses differs from sweet apple molasses in possessing a peculiar tart flavor.

The apples, remaining in the hogshead, being softened and well cooked, are mixed with bran or meal, and thus constitute an excellent article of food for hogs and cattle.—*Genesee Farmer.*

*A Venerable Apple-Tree.*—At a late fruit exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Boston, an apple was presented, from a tree in Marshfield over two hundred years old. It is said to have been planted by Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England. The apple was of a red color, medium size, and good flavor, and was justly considered a curiosity, both on account of the longevity of the tree which produced it, and the hand by which it was planted.—*Silk Culturist.*

*Dialogue on Hogs.*—“Friend,” said a shrewd quaker, to a man with a drove of hogs; “hast any hogs in this drove with large bones?” “Yes,” replied the drover, they all have.” “Hast any with long heads and sharp noses?” “yes all have.” “Hast any with long ears like those of the elephant, hanging down over his eyes?” “Yes, all my drove are of that description, and will suit you exactly.” “I rather think they would not suit me, friend, if they are such as thou describest them. Thou mayst drive on.

It is said by some author that no insect whatever but the silk worm, feeds upon the mulberry tree. Various caterpillars have been put upon these leaves, but they have always rejected them. Even the Alphides, some species of which are found on every other plant, have never been discovered on the mulberry.

The ignorant are generally the most decisive and dogmatical, because they do not see any reason for doubting.

See that your cattle are well tended.

#### WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON Jan. 24, 1839.

**FRIEND SEAVEY:** I perceive by the papers that the Hon. Reuel Williams has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate from Maine. The event having transpired, in speaking of him, I shall not, of course, be charged with any design of a *party* nature;—I will therefore take this occasion to remark, that, the State at large may well feel proud of him, as one of her Senators. In these warm party times, few men, of course, are to be found in the country who are not ranged on one or the other side in politics; but, party out of the question, it must be a gratification to the people of any State to know that their Representatives in Congress are highly respected, *as men*, in the counsels of the nation. Certainly, therefore, no one of your readers, however strong may be his party prejudices, can take offence, when I assure you, that, for gentlemanly deportment, good business habits and as a sound and able jurist, no man in the Senate is more highly esteemed here than Mr Williams.

The committee to investigate the Swartwout and other defalcations, is full, and now consists of Messrs Harlan, (chairman,) Wise, Curtis, Dawson, Smith, Hopkins, Wagener, Foster and Owens. By a resolution, offered by Mr Wise and adopted by the House, the committee are empowered to employ a clerk and printer—have leave to proceed to New York or other places for the purpose of prosecuting their inquiries—and are excused from attendance upon the House until they shall have made their report. They accordingly left for New York on Tuesday.

A bill has passed the Senate, by a vote of 24 to 22, appropriating \$300,000 for the continuation of the Cumberland Road in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr Tallmadge introduced a joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution. It provides that the President of the United States shall hold his office but for one term of four years, and shall be ineligible thereafter—that the Secretary of the Treasury, Treasurer, and Postmaster General shall be elected by Congress, for such term as shall be prescribed by law—and that no member of Congress shall be appointed to any office under the United States until the expiration of two years after he shall have ceased to be a member.

In the House, on Monday, Mr Adams made a statement, of a nature very different, I imagine, from what people in general would have expected from him. After remarking that he was in the receipts, almost daily, of letters from different sections, threatening assassination, if he persisted in presenting abolition petitions,—he wished (he said) to state to the House and to the country the position in which he stood in relation to the presentation of such petitions, as well as all others, which the House had decided should be laid upon the table without further action thereon.

He thereupon declared distinctly, that, of all the anti-slavery petitions he had presented in the House, it was only those against the annexation of Texas (which he considered now out of the question,) and those which call for the prohibition of the internal slave trade between the States, that he would be willing to vote for—that, if the question of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia were now put to the House, he would vote against it. This, (he said) he desired that the abolitionists every where, and people of all descriptions, should clearly understand. But, petitions being sent to him, he considered it his imperative duty (he said) to present them for the action of the House; he had done so, and should continue to do so. “I am not to cease (said he,) from the discharge of a solemn public duty under threats of any kind, either of the bully or the assassin. That I can face a bully would only put me on a level with every other member of the House. That I can defy assassination I wish all bullies and assassins throughout the country to understand; and that no such threats will ever deter me from my duty here.”

In relation to the recognition of the Independence of Hayti, he stated his opinion to be, that, the prayer of the petitioners in favor of it, should be granted. On the question of removing the seat of Government, he said, were it in his power, he would remove it immediately to a place where slavery does not exist; but, as he believed it could not be done, consistently with the

Constitution, he should neither propose such a measure, nor vote in favor of it.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, a bill, prohibiting the giving or sending a challenge in the District of Columbia, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr Williams introduced a resolution, calling on the President for such correspondence as may have taken place between this Government and Great Britain, since his last annual Message, in relation to the Northeastern boundary. In the House, the same day, the bill from the Senate, providing for the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands, was, after considerable debate, laid upon the table by a vote of 102 to 98.

I have seen a model of the improved steam boiler, referred to in my communication of the 7th inst. and had explained to me, by the inventor, the manner of its operation. It seems to me there can be no doubt but that it will answer the end for which it is intended—that of preventing explosion, to perfection. I understand two boats are now being constructed at Baltimore, in which the improved boilers are to be introduced.

It is probably known to all your readers, that in the year 1835, a Society was formed in this city, having for its object the erection of a Monument here, of Colossal magnitude, great strength and imposing grandeur, to the memory of WASHINGTON; and that subscriptions were to be solicited in every State and Territory of the Union, for that purpose. The Report of the Society has just been made, by which it appears that the entire receipts, through the hands of collectors, to the 10th of December 1838, amounts to \$27,917.29; and that the interest on stocks (purchased by the money received, to keep it employed,) amounts to \$2,862.55—making, in the whole, \$30,779.84. Deducting from this sum the contingent expenses, &c. of the Society, amounting to \$605.34, there remains, as the property of the Society, the sum of \$30,174.50. Four of the collectors, having large sums in their hands belonging to the Society, have died without paying over the amount; while several others retain, also, the amount of their collections, appropriating them to their own use. Suits, in several instances, however, have been brought against them by the Society. The Board of Managers state that the Success of their collectors, “though various, has, in no instance, equalled the least sanguine expectations.” They have not, however, “abandoned the hope that a plan, which, at its inception, was hailed with universal approbation, may yet, with proper modifications, be effected.”

Should you ever visit this good city, let me invite you to take a walk up by the “White House,” and view the Gallery of Indian Portraits at the War Department. You may there behold about 150 portraits of distinguished Indians—affording an hour’s entertainment of no common interest. At the same place may also be seen numerous articles of dress ornaments, &c., of Indian manufacture, displaying great ingenuity and peculiar, but characteristic taste.

You will have noticed in the papers, the death, on the 11th inst., of Captain Alexander Coffin of Hudson, N. Y., in the 99th year of his age. He was, by profession, a shipmaster; and in the winter of 1774, had for passengers to London, the consignees of tea, which the Yankee Boys had then just taken the liberty of sleeping in Boston harbor. He served in the revolutionary war, during which he was twice a prisoner; and has since been elected to various offices of trust and honor by his fellow citizens.

Judge Wilkerson, who was a prominent actor in the late bloody affray at Louisville, has since united himself in marriage with a Miss Eliza Crozier of Bardstown, Ky. The lady’s attachment must have been very strong, or her decision must certainly have been different. But “love hath no eyes.”

As my letter is already of sufficient length, and that it may reach you, without fail, in season for your paper of next week, I will forward it by to day’s mail—with the promise, that, if anything of interest occurs in either House to-day or to-morrow, I will endeavor to furnish you an account of it, in season to appear with this.

Yours, truly, K.

*Suicide.* Lieut. S. Tibbets, of the U. S. Army, a young officer of highly respectable standing, cut his throat in Louisville, on the 29th ult. and died immediately.

The formation of a Board of Agriculture is recommended by Gov. Seward of New York.

**LEGAL.**

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.

**WILLS.**

By the laws of this State it is provided, that every person of the age of 21 years, and of sane mind, lawfully seized of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, within this State, in his or her own right in fee simple, or for the life or lives of any other person or persons, and every person as aforesaid being the owner of any personal estate, may give, dispose of, and devise said real and personal estate by his or her last will and testament in writing, to and among his or her children or others, as he or she may see fit.

All wills of lands, &c. shall be in writing, and signed by the party, so devising or bequeathing the same, or by some person in his presence, and by his express direction, and shall be attested and subscribed in the presence of the testator, by three credible witnesses, or the same shall be utterly void.

The widow in all cases may waive the provision made for her in the will of her deceased husband, and claim her dower and have the same assigned her in the same manner as though her husband had died without making a will.

*Form of a Will and Testament.*

I, A B, of—, in the county of—, knowing the uncertainty of life, and being desirous of controlling the distribution of my property, do make, publish and declare the following as my last will and testament.

*First.* I give and bequeath to my beloved wife, E, [the use, during her life, (or widowhood, here describe the property of the various kinds.)

*Secondly.* I give to my son A B, the sum of—, (or as the case may be.)

*Thirdly.* I give and bequeath to my daughter C B, my silver tankard, &c.

*Fourthly.* I give and devise to my son D B, my farm at—, and —acres of land at—: To have and to hold the same to him, the said D B, his heirs and assigns forever.

*Fifthly.* I give and bequeath to my daughter, E B, the sum of—: This and the other legacies above mentioned, to be paid by my executor hereafter named in one year after my decease.

I give to my son, A B aforesaid, all the debts, that may be owing to me at the time of my decease. I also give and devise to the said A B, the residue, viz. two-thirds of my homestead aforesaid; and after the death of my said wife, the other third thereof: To have and to hold to him, his heirs and assigns forever; he paying to my children hereafter named, in one year after my decease, the sums following, viz.: To my son, J B, the sum of—, and to my daughter, M B, the sum of—: And after the death of my wife the further sums, as follows, viz.

I also give to my said son, A B, all my estate, both real and personal, not herein before disposed of, wherever the same may be found, To have and to hold to him, his heirs and assigns forever; he paying all my debts, funeral charges and expenses of the probate of this my last will and testament.

*Lastly.* I do constitute and appoint my said son, A B, sole executor of this my last will and testament. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this—day of—, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and—. A B. (L. s.)

Signed and sealed by the said A B, and by him declared to be his last will and testament, in our presence; and we, and each of us, in his presence, and in the presence of

each other, at the same time subscribed our names as witnesses. (Signed.)

Three Witnesses.

*A Codicil, or addition to a Will.*

It is provided that a man may make a codicil, or addition to his will; or may alter it any time during his life, under the same provisions that are required for making the will. The same forms of signing, sealing, witnessing are necessary.

The following is the form of a codicil, or addition or alteration of a will.

I, A B, of &c. do make, publish and declare this codicil to my last will and testament, in manner following, viz.: I give to my niece, M E, one gold watch, one large diamond ring, and one silver coffee pot. And whereas, in my last will and testament, I gave to my daughter, M B, the sum of—, I do hereby declare, that my will is, that the further sum of—be paid to her, in addition to the said legacy, which I have as aforesaid bequeathed to her; the same to be paid to her by my son, A B, named therein as executor of my last will and testament, in one year after my decease.

*Lastly.* It is my desire, that this my present codicil be annexed to, and make a part of my last will and testament, to all intents and purposes.

*In witness, &c.* A B. (L. s.)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named A B, as a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament, in presence of

(Signed.) Three Witnesses.

**AGRICULTURAL.****KEN. CO. AG. SOCIETY.****REPORT ON RUTA BAGA, &c.**

The Committee of the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society, on Potatoes, Ruta Baga, Mangold wurtzel, Sugar Beets, Carrots and Flat Turnips, have attended to their duty, and ask leave to submit the following report:

The first premium on Potatoes was awarded to Noah Watson of Fayette, for his crop of 452 bushels on one acre. The second, to Alvah Wadsworth of Hallowell, for his crop of 309 bushels on one acre.

The first premium on Ruta Baga to Oakes Howard of Winthrop, for his crop of 816 bushels on one acre. The first premium on half an acre of Ruta Baga to Henry G. Cole of Hallowell, for his crop of 259 bushels. The first premium on one quarter of an acre of Ruta Baga to Turner Curtis of Monmouth, for his crop of 390 bushels on 51 rods.

The first premium on Flat turnips to Henry G. Cole, for his crop of 206 bushels on a quarter of an acre.

The first premium on Mangold wurtzel to Joseph W. Hains of Hallowell for his crop of 107 bushels on an eighth of an acre.

The premium on Sugar Beet to Alfred Chandler of Winthrop.

There was no entry for premium on carrots. There were seven entries for premium on Ruta Baga with certificates of the culture and cost by the bushel. Joseph W. Hains' crop of 936 bushels, at 20 cents per bushel, after paying the cost of culture, leaves him a balance of 143 dollars and 25 cents on one acre.

There were four entries for premium on potatoes with certificates of culture. Dudley Hains' crop of 893 bushels on two acres and a half, after deducting cost of culture, leaves him a balance of 175 dollars and 75 cents.

WADSWORTH FOSTER, per order.

*Statement on Potatoes.*

To the Committee appointed by the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society to award premiums on Roots.

*Gentlemen:*—I wish by this paper to inform you that I have raised this season on one acre of land 452 bushels of potatoes. The soil on which I raised the abovenamed crop was a yellow rocky loam. 3 rods of the ground was ploughed in Oct. 1835. It was sward ground that had been mowed nine years, and was so much bound out that it did not yield 3 cwt. to the acre. The next season, 1836, I sowed it to oats, and got a middling crop. As soon as the oat crop was off, I ploughed in the stubble. In October I hauled on nine loads of manure from the barn yard (I haul my manure in a cart that holds 50 bushels of potatoes.) This I spread suenly over the ground,—then harrowed it twice,—let it lay about two weeks, and then ploughed it again. The next spring I put on four loads of manure, two from the hog sty, and two from the horse stable. This I also spread and then harrowed it well, and then ploughed it in. I then harrowed again, and planted half to corn and half to potatoes; my crop of the latter was good, but the corn was cut off by the frost. The other rood was the same kind of ground, joining the before-mentioned land. The three rods ploughed in May 1837, and sowed to oats, ploughed twice in the fall and harrowed once. The corn and potatoe ground was ploughed once in the fall of 1837. Last spring I put on to the first 3 rods four loads of horse manure, and on the last named rood four loads of manure from my heaps at the barn. This was spread, harrowed, and ploughed in. I then furrowed my ground with a horse 3 1-2 feet apart. I then selected twenty bushels of the largest and fairest potatoes from the cellar—ten bushels of the round white, and ten of the long red; cut each potatoe into two pieces, and dropped two pieces in a hill, two feet from each other in the furrows.

I hoed them once when they had been up two weeks, ploughed twice in each row, turning a furrow to each side of the hills. I then smoothed the furrows down with a hoe, which did not take more than one and a half days's work. I dug 202 bushels of the white and 250 bushels of the red.

NOAH WATSON.

Fayette, Oct. 15, 1838.

I hereby testify that I saw the ground measured, and also helped measure the potatoes taken from it, and there was 452 bushels.

SEWALL N. WATSON.

*On Potatoes.*

*Gentlemen:*—The ground which I planted to potatoes, was a yellow loam. In 1835, I ploughed it. It had been mowed 15 years, and was covered with cradle-knolls and moss. In the spring of 1836, I harrowed it, and sowed it to oats. I had a middling crop. In the spring of 1837, I ploughed and harrowed it again. I then took a hand with me, and measured just one acre to plant with corn. Then we furrowed it both ways, about three feet apart, and put in the hills 10 loads of barn yard manure. When I hoed the corn the second time, I sowed one bushel of rye and harrowed both ways, which nearly covered the grain. My corn was late, and the frosts took it in the milk. I took off my corn, and the rye looked well. In the spring of 1838, after I had done planting my corn, I found that my rye was about killed. I then took my team, and ploughed and turned under the rye; then harrowed and furrowed one way, about 2 1-2 feet apart.

I then cut 7 bushels of red, three bushels of Cowhorn, and 10 bushels of Philadelphia potatoes, and planted the whole on this acre—about one foot apart in the furrows taking care to hoe in all the corn stalks on the potatoes. I ploughed two furrows to a row, and hoed them once. The manure that was put on the corn, was all that was put on the ground at all.

In the fall I dug up

Red potatoes,	115 bushels.
Cowhorn,	40
Philadelphia,	154

The three kinds, 309 bushels.

The whole expense of preparing the ground and raising and gathering in the above crop, did not exceed thirteen days' work of men's labor, and two and a half days' of horse labor.

ALVAH WADSWORTH.

Hallowell, Dec. 15th, 1838.

#### On Ruta Baga.

To the committee of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society for awarding premiums on Ruta Bagas, &c.

Gentlemen:—The soil on which I raised my crop of turnips is a deep clay loam (not over and above stiff.) In the summer of 1836 it was in grass, which was mowed and carried off;—ploughed in Sept. following. In the spring of 1837 I spread on to one acre 5 cords of coarse green barn yard manure, and cross ploughed it, and planted one half of it to turnips, the other half to potatoes. I had a very good crop. In the spring of 1838 I spread on to the whole, 6 cords of the same kind of manure and ploughed it in, and harrowed the ground fine. The 7th of June I sowed to turnips, in rows two feet apart, and at the time they were coming up I sowed on to the whole piece (broad cast) 4 bushels of ashes with 3 pecks of plaster mixed with them. At the time they had put out the third or fourth leaf I hoed and thinned them out in the rows, from 7 to 12 inches apart, I hoed twice after the first hoeing, and harvested them about the first of Nov. and on one acre I had 816 bushels—64 lbs. to the bushel. I sowed nearly one lb. of seed to the acre 3 days work to sow (I sowed by hand) 6 days to hoe and thin them out the first time hoeing, 4 days each the other two remaining times.

OAKES HOWARD.

Winthrop, Nov. 27th, 1838.

I certify that I assisted in sowing, cultivating, harvesting, and manuring the turnips, and the ground on which they grew & that the statement above is correct.

Albert B. Harvey.

Winthrop, Nov. 27th, 1838.

#### On Ruta Bagas.

To the committee of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society for awarding premiums on root crops, &c.

Gentlemen:—I herewith offer for your information and consideration the following statement of the crop of Ruta Baga which I this year raised on half an acre of land and which I have entered for the Society's premium. The soil is a moist gravelly loam and had been down to grass until it was "run out." I broke it up late in the spring of 1837 and sowed it with Oats; after the Oats were taken off it was again ploughed. Last spring I spread on eight loads of old manure and ploughed it in, then spread on about forty bushels of ashes which were brought from the steam-mill in Hallowell. These ashes were very coarse being made by burning saw-dust and a considerable part of it being either not burnt at all or only scorched. After these

were spread on—the ground was harrowed and the seed sown about the 10th of June or a little later—in rows three feet apart. When they were fairly up about three bushels of ashes were strewed on them. When they were large enough to hoe, the ground between the rows was ploughed pretty deep and harrowed—the turnips partly thinned. About three weeks after, it was again ploughed and hoed and sufficiently thinned. A third time it was hoed, to loosen the top of the ground and destroy the weeds. They were harvested about the first of November, and amounted to two hundred and fifty-nine bushels.

Respectfully yours,  
H. G. COLE.

Hallowell, Dec. 15th, 1838.

#### On Ruta Baga.

To the committee of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society for awarding premiums on Ruta Bagas, &c.

The soil on which I raised my crop of turnips is a deep yellow loam, it had been in grass for a number of years and was completely exhausted I ploughed it the first of May 1838 and spread on to 51 rods 4 cords of coarse manure from the hog-pen, and harrowed it in, and made the ground light and fine. I sowed them the 15th and 16th days of June and sowed 1-4 lb. of seed. I sowed in rows two feet apart one way, and in hills one foot apart in the rows, and left from two to six in a hill. I hoed them twice, and harvested them about the first of Nov. and on 51 rods I had three hundred and ninety bushels—same offered for premium.

I hoed them by odd jobs, I suppose about 2 1-2 days the first time hoeing and 2 days the second time, making 4 1-2 days work in hoeing the whole. It required 4 days work to harvest them and put them into the cellar.

TURNER CURTIS.

Monmouth Dec. 14th 1838

#### On English Turnips.

To the committee of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society for awarding premiums on Root crops, &c.

Gentlemen:—You are herewith presented with a history of the crop of English Turnips raised by me the present year and which I have entered for the Society's premium.

The soil on which they were raised is a gravelly loam—its condition for many years previous to the time when I ploughed it, and it was never ploughed before, was that of a pasture producing plenty of Brakes and Raspberry bushes and but little grass. I ploughed it the first time about the first of July, 1836 and let it lie the remainder of that year. In the spring of the next year 1837 I ploughed it again and planted it with potatoes and obtained a crop of 70 bushels. I ploughed it again in June last, yarded 15 sheep with their lambs upon it between two and three weeks then spread on forty bushels of leached ashes and harrowed the ground two or three times over, and on the 13th of July sowed on it three ounces of seed.

They were thinned when about a quarter grown. I may with propriety remark by the way that in the month of September my neighbor's cattle disregarding the strong remonstrances of a good post and rail fence the restraints of moral law and the principles of justice by which neighborly intercourse should be governed—broke into the lot three several times and abstracted as many as they could, which of course very much lessened the amount of the crop. They were harvested on the last days of October and first days of November. And from a scant quar-

ter of an acre I got two hundred and six bushels. Respectfully yours,

H. G. COLE.

Hallowell Dec. 15th, 1838.

#### On Mangel Wurtzels.

To the committee of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society for awarding premiums on Mangel Wurtzels, &c.

Crop grew on 1-8 of an acre—soil yellow loam—the crop of 1835 was turnips and in 1836 potatoes, also in 1836 part potatoes & part mangel-wurtzels producing at the rate of about 300 bushels of potatoes per acre, or from 500 to 800 bushels of roots. The land was ploughed in the spring—and 1 1-2 cords of barn manure spread thereon, then cross ploughed and harrowed it was then fit for planting. On the 31st of the 5th mo. sowed the seed in drills two feet apart—then at proper times dressed the same over twice with the hoe thinning out the plants to about one foot apart. The amount raised was 107 bushels—same offered for premium.

Cost of growing as follows;

Ploughing and harrowing,	\$ 1,00
1 1-2 cords of manure, hauling &c.	2,50
Seed and sowing the same,	1,00
Hoeing 2 days,	2,00
Harvesting 2 days	1,50
	\$ 8,00
Now say 107 bushels 25cts.	\$ 26,75
Tops worth	2,00
	\$ 28,75
Cost,	8,00
Profit,	\$ 20,75

J. W. HAINES.

Hallowell, 12th mo. 15th day

#### On Sugar Beet.

My crop of Sugar Beets which I offer for a premium was raised on two pieces of land. On one piece ten square rods I raised 50 bushels. Soil rather dry and gravelly. In 1837 raised ruta-baga on it 30 bushels. 2 years before potatoes and corn—put on some manure every year. This year I spread on 1 load—ploughed it about the first of May. The 15th ploughed it into ridges 3 feet apart—planted the seed about one inch deep on the ridge. The other piece 50 rods lying by the side of my ruta-baga land and the management about the same as for ruta-baga with one more hoeing. Produced on this piece 150 bushels. And planted on the 60 rods of ground 1-2 a pound of seed.

ALFRED CHANDLER.

Winthrop, Dec. 12th 1838.

REMEDY FOR HEAVES IN HORSES.—Take 1 1-4 pound of good ginger, for a horse Give 2 table spoonfulls a day—one in the morning and the other in the evening, mix with wheat bran.

This receipt has been selling at \$5 to the eastward, where the efficacy of the above medicine has been proved in the cure of several cases of obstinate heaves.

A South American Cattle Farm. One family in the province of Buenos Ayres, is said to be possessed of twelve hundred square miles of land, and they derive an annual income of over eighty thousand dollars from the sale of the surplus cattle which they raise on these "broad acres." This is what the Vermonters would call a family of "good liver."

Mr Henry Clay Jr. of Lexington, Ky, has sold an imported short horned Durham Cow to Messrs. John and Richard Allen, of the same county, for the sum of \$2000. This is supposed to be the highest price ever given for a cow in the United States

**Maine Legislature.**

THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

HOUSE. Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25.

SENATE. Passed to be enacted—Bill additional to the several acts now in force relating to the partition of Real Estate—additional act exempting certain goods and chattels from attachment—additional to the act respecting the repair of Highways.

Order of notice to next Legislature was granted on Petition of William Lowell jr. that the parts of his farm laying in Monmouth and Wayne may be annexed to Winthrop—of Charles Ingalls that so much of his farm as lies in Fairfield, County of Somerset, may be set off from that town and annexed to Waterville, Kennebec County.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25.

HOUSE. Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr Paine of Sanford for fourteen days from and after Monday next.

Passed to engrossed—Resolve in favor of Moses Saundees, Jr.—Bill additional providing for the sale and settlement of the public lands.

Leave to withdraw—on petition of L. Stowell, Register of Probate, Oxford County, for increase of compensation.

Legislation inexpedient on an order relative to the repeal of the act establishing the Court of Common Pleas.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

SENATE. Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Finally passed—Resolve in favor of Hannah Fogg—making appropriations of lands to certain officers and soldiers of the Revolution, and their widows.

Leave to withdraw—on petition of Simeon Caswell et al. for the passage of an additional act in relation to the surplus revenue—on petition of Henry McCrillis that the Fee Bill may be altered.

Order of notice to the present Legislature—on petition of John S. Abbot et al. that they may be incorporated for the purpose of making navigable the St. George's River.

Order of notice to next Legislature—granted on petition of John Smith et al. that the parts of Minot Danville and Gray, in the vicinity of Lewiston Falls may be incorporated into a town by the name of Casco.

Referred to next Legislature—petition of Aaron Austin et al. that a Probate office may be established in the Eastern section of Lincoln County at Thomaston.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

HOUSE. Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Finally passed—Resolve in favor of Samuel G. Bodfish.

Passed to be enacted—Bill giving further time to the Ticonic Sluiceway Company to build a Sluiceway over Ticonic Falls.

MONDAY, Jan. 28.

SENATE. Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

The Reports of the Inspector and the Warden of the State Prison, were taken up and referred to the Committee on the State Prison.

Communication from J. C. Humphreys, tendering his resignation of his seat at this Board as a Senator from Cumberland District, in consequence of his having been appointed Sheriff of Cumberland. His resignation was accepted.

Finally passed—Resolve in favor of Samuel G. Bodfish.

Passed to be enacted—Bill giving further time to the Ticonic Sluiceway Company, to build a Sluiceway over Ticonic Falls.

MONDAY, Jan. 28.

HOUSE. Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29.

SENATE. Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Passed to be enacted—Bill additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands—additional for the repair of Highways.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29.

HOUSE. Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Finally passed—Resolve in favor of Moses Saunders, Jr.

Passed to be enacted—Bill additional relating to repairs of Highways—additional to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Lands.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.

SENATE. Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

HOUSE. Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Message from the Senate proposing a convention of the two Houses to-morrow at 11 o'clock, in the Representatives' Hall, for the purpose of supplying the vacancy in the Senate from Cumberland District, occasioned by the resignation of J. C. Humphreys, and informing the House that Thomas Perley and John C. Parsons, are the constitutional candidates.—Agreed to.

**Summary.**

**DESTRUCTIVE STORM.** The most disastrous storm of wind and rain that has been known in this section of the country for many years, was experienced on Saturday night, the 26th ult. In this town a large number of sheds and one barn were blown flat to the ground; besides, many others, and some houses were much injured. In Readfield a great many sheds, barns and houses, were very much injured, and several entirely blown to pieces, and several sheep were killed on different farms. In Mt. Vernon 7 barns and a large number of sheds were prostrated.

We have not heard from a town in the neighborhood of which nearly the same story is not told.

The rain which fell on Saturday, and the melted snow created a freshet, the damage of which is more extensive than that from the wind. On the Androscoggin river all the bridges above Lewiston and the S. W. Bend Bridge are carried away, with a great number of mills and other property. The damage on this river has been estimated at 100,000 dollars. On the Kennebec river the damage can hardly be estimated. The Ken. Dam was injured on the western shore, but not extensively. The ice passed down the river, sweeping every thing from the wharves vessels from their mooring, and two from the stocks where they were building. In fact, every thing within reach of the water, was carried down stream and formed a jam at Swan Island, which it was hoped would not be broken, for a portion of the property might be recovered.

Norridgewock Bridge is destroyed by the ice. It was a new bridge and cost \$5000. The Somerset Journal says: "We learn also, that the Anson bridge, across the Seven Mile Brook, so called, was carried away by the ice, and melancholy to relate, a boy named McFallen, who was standing upon the bridge at the time it fell, was buried beneath the falling timbers, and drowned. A gentleman and lady passed over our bridge not five minutes before it fell."

The Augusta Banner says, "On this river, the water rose as high on Monday, within a few inches, as it was at the memorable freshet in 1832. This was occasioned by a jam. The ice broke up and cleared out of the river length and breadth—carrying off every vessel that laid at our wharves, or at the wharves in Hallowell and Gardiner. Some of them were sunk. In Gardiner, a ship and schooner on the stocks were demolished, and carried off.—The Fore Street in Hallowell was almost the entire length covered with water, and was navigable for boats. The water entered not the cellars only, but the first stories of the buildings driving all hands back to second street. Gardiner was flooded. In Augusta, the street from Piper's tavern to Morton and Bartlett's store was completely inundated all day, and none could pass but by a ferry."

"The water flowed into the Distillery on the east side of the river, and into the shops on this side, which are situated below the main range of buildings above the wharves, up to the chamber floors."

The gale was quite violent in some parts of N. Hampshire—unroofing buildings, overturning sheds, &c. In Portland, some damage was done to buildings, and the shipping. The brig Ann Eliza Jane, of Bucksport, with a full cargo of flour, corn and grain was blown ashore on House Island, and went to pieces—crew saved. The Saco river rose as

high as at any time last spring, and \$30,000 or 40,000 damage done on that river.—On the Penobscot river we have heard of very little damage being done, compared with that on most other rivers.

The gale was little felt in Boston, but in New-York quite as violent as in this vicinity. It commenced there at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, and continued until 5 P. M. of that day. Many of the streets in the lower part of the city were overflowed, and much injury done to goods in the cellars, and to shipping. The city was a scene of uproar and confusion, at 8 o'clock, Monday morning. Two or three lives are reported to have been lost by the falling of roofs and chimneys.

**MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.** By a communication in the Wesleyan Journal from the principal of this institution we learn that the next term commences the second Monday of February, at which time it is desirable that all who wish to enter should commence. Out of 250 students who attended the last term about 100 are now engaged in teaching schools in different parts of the state, and Mr Larabee says. "Of this large number only one instance of failure has come to our knowledge, and that individual engaged a school contrary to the advice of his teachers and friends." The plan adopted by Mr Larabee in not giving certificates to any one and recommending him as a teacher unless he knows him to be *worthy and well qualified*, is calculated to elevate the character of the institution above that of any other in the State, and it will not be long, if this principle is strictly adhered to, before teachers from this Seminary will command two or three dollars per month more than others and they will find themselves crowded with students.

Mr Seth Baldwin of Mercer, raised the past season twelve squashes from one seed; the weight of which were as follows: 1, 37 3-4; 1, 36 1-2; 1, 36; 1, 35 3-4; 1, 34 1-4; 1, 28 3-4; 1, 22; 2, 20 1-2; 1, 18 1 2; 1, 14 3 4; 1, 83-4. Total 314 lbs.

**TEXAS.** It is said that the Royal troops have been driven out of the Mexican cities of Mier Comargo on the Rio Grande, and they have declared for the federal government. It is predicted that there will be a speedy coalition between the Texians and the federal party in Mexico.

Complete tranquility has been restored to the N. Eastern frontier of Texas, the late theatre of Indian depredations, and families have returned to their homes.

It is in agitation to remove the Seat of Government from Huston, but it seems difficult to bring about an agreement as to where it shall be transplanted.

The Telegraph advocates, in a leading editorial, an unshackled commercial intercourse, as the true policy of Texas.

**CANADA.** It is reported that Sir John Colbourne has express orders if another attack is made on the Canadian Territory to follow the assailants wherever they may go. If he should execute these orders he may get into the Territory of the U. S.

St James' Church, a splendid edifice in the city of Toronto, Upper Canada, has been destroyed by fire.

**Fatal Transaction.**—One evening last week John Starbird, and John E. Gould of Portland, had a dispute in a store near the head of Central wharf. They left the store together and shortly after Starbird was taken up in the street shockingly bruised upon the head, and senseless. He died about four o'clock next morning. Gould was arrested and examined.

A meeting house was burned lately in Dover, Mass. on Sunday evening.

An Irishman, named Maloy, was murdered in his own house, near Houlton, a few days since. His wife, sister, and two or three Irishmen have been arrested on suspicion of being the murderers.

**Morning.** The best part of the day, for most purposes, is in a great measure lost by most persons. There is no question of it. It is either lost in sleep—between sleeping and waking—feeble efforts to arise—buttoning up at the toilet, or in a state of trifling indecision what to take hold of first,

**GREAT YIELD.** Peaslee Morrill, Esq. Dearborn, in this county, informs us that he sowed 5 quarts of Indian Wheat on the 3d of July last, on one half acre of land and harvested *twenty one bushels* from the same. He thinks as many as from four to six bushels were scattered and wasted in the field. This is certainly a great yield, but he thinks is no greater than may ordinarily be raised of that grain. Its flour makes good warm cakes and bread; but its principal benefit is for the fattening of swine and neat cattle.

*Gospel Banner.*

It is reported that all the bridges on the Kennebec above Waterville, are more or less injured by the late gale and freshet.

The Keanebec Journal asks, Why it would not be well to domesticate canvas back ducks and deer, as they bring high prices? "Why cannot beavers, otters, fur seal, &c., be kept in a enclosure and raised for their furs?" If a beaver skin in woth from \$6 to \$10, and three or four hundred of them can be fed in a swamp which is good for nothing else, why not enclose it for that purpose.

**Glorious Luck!** The ship Friendship, West, of Fairhaven, has arrived at Newport, from a whaling voyage, with *three thousand barrels of Sperm Oil!*

**Remarkable Fact.**—It is stated that the chicken, the moment it is hatched, is heavier than the egg was before.

A marrowfat squash, from Cape Horn, has been left at the office of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. This kind of squash is said to keep perfectly good for a year or two; and whaling vessels often lay in large stocks of them, as an article of food, as they will resist the process of decay better than any other vegetable.

**CORN IN MAINE.** Some people at the north and west think we cannot raise corn in Maine. The amount allowed by the state for Bounties the past season will be ascertained soon, when we shall be able to let the world know how much corn was raised in Maine last year. Meanwhile we give the following fact as a sample: In the town of Scarborough, which is not much of an agricultural town, it appears by the application for bounty made to the Treasurer, there were 16,179 bushels of corn raised, and 1000 bushels of wheat, entitled the town to a bounty of \$742,72. Should this average, or any thing like it be sustained throughout the state, the aggregate will show our western brethren, that we cannot only raise our own bread down east, but also supply some half dozen more less productive states.

*Gospel Banner.*

**Noble.**—The little city of Stubenville, with a population of about six thousand, has appropriated \$6,000 for the erection of two buildings for common school purposes.

The navigable canals in England exceed 2,000 miles in length.

**Mexico.**—The latest accounts represent that the friends of the federal system are in arms in several parts of Mexico, with a prospect of success.

*Receipts for the Farmer, since our last.  
In full for Vol. VI.*

I. Dexter, Wayne; J. Harkness, Camden; H. Rust, Norway; D. Chase, Atkinson; J. Grey, Bowdoinham; M. P. Norton, Canaan; H. Davidson Waldo; M. Ellis do.; E. Kingsbury Esq. Bradford; E. Kingsbury Jr. do.; G. Davis, do.; B. Jackson, N. Dixmont; D. Lincoln, Searsport; J. Hemminway, do. B. Packard, Winthrop; S. Foster, do. J. Morrill, do. John Kelsey, East Corinth; D. Montton, Foxcroft; S. Holmes, do.; S. C. Prat do. J. Stoddard do. J. W. Smith, Freedom; E. Alder, Dixmont; H. Wilder, N. Dixmont; John Haines, Readfield.

*In Advance for Vol. VII.*

D. F. Tapley, Wayne; H. Rust, Norway to No. 6 Vol. 8.; S. Paul, Waldo to No. 6 Vol. 8.; C. Swett, Eddington; E. Cummings, do. in part; B. Sawtelle, Sidney; \* B. Adams, Pittsfield 20, 8. John Haines, Readfield.

*In part for Vol. VII.*

D. Spratt, China to 26; B. Dudley do. to 26.

\*Mr Adams probably has forgotten that he had already paid in advance to No. 13 Vol. 7 and the two dollars now received carries his paper to No. 20 Vol. 8.

#### MARRIED.

In Augusta, Mr Joseph Holmes, to Miss Betsey Jones, both of Winthrop.

In Etna, by J. C. Friend, Esq., Mr Granville Wall, of Monroe, to Miss Harriet Jordan of E.

In Montville, by C. H. Spring Esq., Mr John D. Soule to Miss Betsey M. Greely, both of Palermo.

In Westbrook, Mr Joel N. Moody, of Monmouth, to Miss Harriet N. Hasty, of W.

In Minot, Mr Edmond W. Shaw, of Portland, to Miss Miriam Lowell.

#### DIED.

In Chesterville, on the 19th inst. Mr Richard Madox, aged 72. He was one of the first settlers in Chesterville.

In Hallowell on the 1st inst. Mrs Miriam, wife of Doct. Joseph Merrill, of Durham, aged 30.

In Ripley, on the 8th inst. while on a visit to her friends, Miss Henrietta Brown, of Augusta, aged 17.

In Readfield, on the 16th inst. Mrs Ruth Lane, wife of Mr John Lane, aged 75 years.

In New Sharon, Harrison W. Cram, son of Gen. Varnum Cram, aged 18 years and 6 months.

#### BRIGHTON MARKET.

Monday, Jan. 28.

At Market, 370 Beef Cattle and 850 Sheep.

**PRICES.**—Beef Cattle.—First quality, \$7 75 a \$8 00. Second quality, \$7 00 a \$7 50. Third quality, \$5 75 a \$6 50.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$2 75, \$3 00, \$3 25, \$3 50, \$4 00, \$4 25, and \$5 25.

We noticed one prime Ox from Worcester County, sold for \$9 pr. hd.

The great Ox Olympus was sold to-day by Mr Wellington to Mr Hall, of Woburn, for \$650.

#### Young Men's Institute.

A public meeting of the Winthrop Young Men's Institute will be held on Wednesday evening, Feb. 6, at half past 6 o'clock, precisely.

Address by GEO. W. THOMAS.

Question for Discussion. Which has the most influence in society at the present day, Truth or Popularity?

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend. Per Order. JOHN E. FOLETT, Sec'y.

#### House for sale or to rent.

**T**HE subscriber has a House in Wayne Village, pleasantly situated which he will sell or rent. Buildings new and in good repair. Payment made to suit the purchaser.

RANSOM BISHOP.

Winthrop January, 31st 1839.

#### Wheat and Corn Bounty.

**A**LL persons in the town of Winthrop, intending to claim the Bounty offered by the State on wheat and Corn are requested to present their Certificates of amount raised, to the Subscriber at the office of SAMUEL P. BENSON on Wednesday and Thursday the 20th and 21st days of February. For the convenience of all those persons residing on the East side of the Stream running through the village, are requested to present their Certificates on the 20th, and those on the West on the 21st.

The law requires the Treasurer to make accurate returns of the number of bushels of Wheat and Corn raised, the amount of bounty paid, the number of acres that the Wheat and Corn grew upon, and the quantity of seed sown. These facts must be obtained from those claiming Bounty, and each claimant is desired to be prepared to furnish those relating to his own case.

It is expected that all will attend to this business on the days mentioned, so that the Subscriber can have time to prepare and make his return to the Legislature on Monday February 25th.

SAM. CLARK, Treasurer of Winthrop, January 26th 1839.

#### FOR SALE

The following breeds of Bucks.

1 Full blood South Down.

2 half blood S. Down and half blood Dishley.

1 half or 4-8 South Down and 3-8 Dishley 1-8 Merino.

1 7-8 Dishley and 1-8 Merino.

In the two latter there is not the least appearance of the Merino breed of Sheep—either in shape or wool.

The subscriber will receive at his farm twenty Ewes to be put to a South Down Buck. The price for each Ewe two dollars.

CHS. VAUGHAN.

Hallowell, October 16, 1838.

#### A Regular Assortment of PAINTS, DYESTUFFS, & GROCERIES.

Constantly on hand and for sale by

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Hallowell, Me.

#### WANTED

By the above a few hundred RED FOX SKINS.

For which cash, & a fair price will be paid.

#### Sheriff Sale.

KENNEBEC ss. Taken on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Store of George Smith of Wayne on Monday the twenty fifth day of February next at three o'clock P. M. all right, title and interest, that John Lane has to redeem the mortgaged Real Estate said Lane has in Wayne, it being the farm said Lane now lives upon. A more particular description given of the premises at the time and day of sale.

LEVITT LOTHROP, Deputy Sheriff.

Wayne, January 19th, 1839. 3w \*

#### KEN. AG. SOCIETY.

The Annual meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, will be held at Masonic Hall in Winthrop Village, on Wednesday the 13th day of February, at ten o'clock A. M.

As the officers for the ensuing year are to be elected, and other important business transacted, a punctual attendance is requested.

SAMUEL WEBB, Rec. Secy.

Winthrop, Jan. 29, 1839.

#### M. B. S. P. Morton,

**H**AVE on hand-and-for sale, thirty-five chests and boxes of Old and Young Hyson Pecco and Souchong Teas; one hundred and seventy-five Hhds. of St. Ubes and Liverpool Salt; seventy bags of Fine salt; eight boxes Brown Sugar; eighteen Hhds. Molasses; fifteen bags Coffee; seven bales Sheetings; twenty casks Powder, &c. &c.

Hallowell, Nov. 17th, 1838.

#### Roots, Barks, Herbs, &c.

**J**UST received from the Botanic Medicine Store, Boston, a supply of such Roots, Barks, Herbs, &c. as are in general use. (Most of which are pulverized,) viz :

Poplar Bark, Ground and Pulverised.

Slippery Elm "

Bayberry "

Golden Seal.

Superior Cayenne.

Pure Ground Ginger.

Tooth-ache Bark.

Unicorn Root &c. &c.

together with a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail by

SAMUEL ADAMS,

Druggist and Apothecary.

No. 14, Merchants Row Hallowell

#### Shingle Mills.

**T**HE subscriber offers to the public, Shingle Machines, patented by Mr. CARY of Brookfield, Mass., which he can safely say, are superior to any others built in the New-England States; and will furnish them at short notice, jointing wheels and saws with them. All such as wish to purchase will do well to call and examine.

CHARLES HALE.

Gardiner, Me., Dec. 1, 1838. 42tf

#### PLASTER PARIS.

The subscriber has received his stock of Ground Plaster, which will be sold by the ton or bushel. Also, Calcined Plaster for sale. Country produce taken in exchange.

Wanted, 100 tons of English Hay.

A. H. HOWARD.

Hallowell, October 15, 1838.

#### Imported Bulbous Roots.

The following Bulbous Roots just received from Holland are offered for sale at R. G. Lincoln's Agricultural Seed Store, Hallowell.

Tulips of different colors,

Hyacinths (Mixed),

Polyanthus Narcissus,

Crocus,

White Lillies,

Crown Imperials,

Daffodils.

Nov. 6, 1838.

## POETRY.

*From the N. E. Farmer.*

We have been favored by a friend with the following beautiful epitome of a sermon, to which we had the pleasure of listening on Sunday afternoon. It was at the close of the year, and the preacher urged upon his hearers like Paul on his arrival near Rome, "to thank God and take courage," to look back with gratitude for the goodness, which has brought them thus far on their journey; and to enter upon a new year with courage and hope; a courage resting upon a consciousness of their own strength to do what God requires of them, and a hopeful and firm trust in his beneficent providence to order the future with a wise and merciful regard to their highest good.

## SERMON FOR THE NEW YEAR.

"Take courage"—and the onward road—  
Nor cast one lingering look behind;  
Let hope be with thee—"trust in God,"  
And thou that onward path shalt find  
A way of happiness and peace,  
Of present good—of future bliss.  
  
Oh! think how many perils thou  
Hast vanquished by thine energy,  
And say if thou wilt meet them now  
Determined they shall bend to thee,  
Or if thou wilt prefer to live  
Despondency's unpitied slave.  
  
What though misfortune's heavy hand  
Hath struck thee with unerring aim,  
"Take courage"—for thou still dost stand  
As rich, in all, but in the name,  
As ere thy wealth—so long thy stay,  
By one rude breath was swept away.  
  
And what though sickness—ay, and death,  
Have o'er thy threshold wildly trod,  
Hear what the great apostle saith,  
"Take courage—place thy trust in God,"—  
*Press onward*—though thy heart be riven  
With pain and woe—press on to Heaven!  
  
Thy home is Heaven!—then why should earth,  
And earth-born cares, molest thy peace?  
Let buoyant Hope, and gentle Mirth,  
Thy soul sustain—thy joys increase.  
From doubt and error, still keep free,  
Nor listen to Despondency.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## BOSTON AND MAINE RAIL ROAD.

*Exeter, N. H. Dec. 24, 1838.*

The prospects in relation to the Rail Road between Haverhill and this place are very encouraging, and the work is progressing with much energy and rapidity. Nine miles of the route from the line of Massachusetts near Haverhill towards Exeter will be completely graded by May next. The Andover and Haverhill company will commence their bridge across the Merrimac river early in the Spring, and connect their road with that of the New Hampshire Company, and in the course of next year we may hope to see their cars running to East Kingston, five miles of this place, if not quite into our village,—completing a distance of fifty miles from Boston towards Maine by Rail Road.

When this is accomplished the immense eastern travel to Boston will be secured to this route for many years to come; and before any other road can be built to divert this travel, this road will be extended far into Maine. Within a few weeks, as we understand, some sixty or eighty thousand dollars, (nearly half enough) has been subscribed in Dover and vicinity to continue this road from Exeter to that place. The route has already been surveyed and the ground will undoubtedly be broken the ensuing season. Nothing is wanted but the assistance of the owners of stock in the factories at Dover and Great Falls, who will be vastly benefitted, to

secure the immediate building of the road to the Maine line.

The people in South Berwick and Kennebunk are also now making preparations to get a charter at the ensuing session of their Legislature, for a road to connect with this at South Berwick and run to Kennebunk and thence to Portland. When this is accomplished it will forever settle the question, that this will be the Great Eastern Rail Road, and the best stock in this section of the country. No other road can effect it, built wherever and whenever it may be, so long as the Piscataqua and Merrimac rivers run in their present channels. The people in Maine by connecting with this route accomplish very important objects. It is four miles less distance from Kennebunk to the line of the State at Dover than it is to the Piscataqua river at Portsmouth.—The land is better, being more level and easy to grade. They also connect with a road that has no ferry, no draw bridge or dismal tunnel to encounter, but one continuous rail from the starting place, wherever it may be into Boston.

The cheapness of this route, and the small expenditure required, when compared with any other road in this vicinity, or any other that can be built in this direction, will give it an immense advantage over any other route. The road from Haverhill to Exeter is under contract, and the first nine miles at a rate which, when completed, including the expenses for the Trail, damages for land, and all other expenses excepting engineers, salaries, will not exceed \$91,000, about \$10,000 per mile. And it is hoped that the road may be continued at about the same expense. Five miles of this section, we are told, is perfectly level and as straight as an air line.

The people of Portsmouth are also becoming more and more favorable to this route, and will probably connect with it at Exeter. The territory to be passed over is extremely level, and the distance is only about 11 miles, being but about half the distance from that place to Newburyport, and the ferry, that must necessarily be used at the latter place to cross the Merrimac, will be avoided. They will accomplish the double purpose also of having a rail road connecting them with the interior of their own State while they would otherwise be in a great measure cut off from their own natural interior territory, and all produce and other commodities intended for sale would stop at the railroad, and be sent off to Boston instead of finding a market at that place. The distance from Portsmouth to Boston by this route will be 61 miles, and no other route can be above three and a half miles shorter at best, and as we have remarked, all ferries and tunnels will be by this route avoided.

This, then, is to be the GREAT EASTERN RAIL ROAD, connecting the Metropolis of Massachusetts with the rich and growing State of Maine; and we venture to predict its speedy completion and ultimate success over all competition.

*Correspondent of the Boston Atlas.*

## Feathers.

I have a large stock of the finest Geese and Russia Feathers in the United States, which I will sell by wholesale or retail, as cheap as the same quality *not purified*, can be purchased in this State. These Feathers are cleansed by steam, in a new machine recently invented by myself, for which I have obtained Letters Patent—they are offered to purchasers with confidence that they will suit them, being free from dust and offensive smell—they are put up in Bags, from 5 to 30 lbs., or purchasers may have their Beds filled with any quantity desired by applying at my store, No. 9 Kennebec Row.

*S. G. LADD.**Hallowell, Oct. 1838, 3 m.*

## NOTICE.

A NEW PRESS has been invented by the Subscriber for the purpose of Pressing Hay, which has been in successful operation for the last three years—The operation of which can be seen at the Barn of John White, Jr. of Bowdoinham, County of Lincoln.

The Press is horizontal or perpendicular according as it is double or single.

It will press from six to twelve tons in one day, as will appear from the following certificate.

*Richmond, Maine, June 17. 1838.*

This is to certify that we the undersigned have used the Hay Press of Messrs Chamberlain & Cleslin, and can press two tons a day per man with ease. Two men have pressed twenty eight bundles and trimmed their withes, in a day.

It presses the hay well and with despatch that cannot be equalled by any other Press hitherto constructed.

*JOHN WHITE, Jr.*  
*ELBRIDGE HATCH,*  
*JESSE SMALL.*

Any one wishing to purchase, please call on the subscriber at Richmond.

*A. R. CHAMBERLAIN*

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and Estate which were of Francis J. Bowles late of Wayne in the county of Kennebec deceased intestate and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to *ISAAC BOWLES, Admr.*

*Wayne Jan. 9, 1839.*

## State of Maine.

**KENNEBEC, SS.**—To the several Sheriffs of our Counties of Kennebec, York Cumberland, Lincoln, Oxford, Somerset, Hancock, Penobscot, Washington, and Waldo, or either of their Deputies.

## GREETING,

[L. S.] We command you to attach the Goods or Estate of James Atkins Charles L. Thomas and Hu-shai Thomas of Quincy in the County of Adams and State of Illinois, Merchants and Copartners doing business under the name firm & style of Atkins, Thomas and Co. to the value of eighteen hundred dollars; and summon the said Atkins, Thomas and Co. (if he may be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justices of our Court of Common Pleas, next to be holden at Augusta, within and for our said County of Kennebec, on the first Tuesday of August next: then and there in our said Court to answer unto Oren Shaw Esq. of Winthrop, in a plea of the case for that the said Defendants at Boston to wit at said Augusta on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six by their note of that date by them signed for value received promised one Earl Shaw and Sylvanus Thomas under the name and firm of Earl Shaw and Company to pay them or their order sixteen hundred and forty-five dollars and sixty nine cents in twelve months from that date with interest after six months and the said Earl Shaw and Sylvanus Thomas under the name and style of their Copartnership aforesaid indorsed and delivered the same note to the Plaintiff of all which the said defendants had notice and by reason and in consideration thereof then and there promised the Plaintiff to pay him the contents of the same note according to the tenor thereof and the Plt. avers that the time of payment aforesaid has long since elapsed—Yet the said defendants though often requested have not paid said note but wholly neglect and refuse so to do To the damage of the said Oren Shaw (as he says) the sum of eighteen hundred dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear, with other due damages. And have you there this Writ, with your doings therein.

Witness, *EZEKIEL WHITMAN*, Esq. at Augusta, this twenty first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

*THO. SWAN, Clerk.*

**KENNEBEC, SS., Court of Common Pleas,**  
**December Term 1838.**

It is ordered by the Court, that notice be given of the pendency of this suit, by serving Loyd Thomas of Winthrop with an attested copy of the Plaintiff's writ and of this order of Court thereon, and also by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in the County of Kennebec, said service and the last publications thereof to be not less than thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec on the first Tuesday of April next, that said Defendants may then and there appear to answer to said suit if they shall see cause.

*Attest THO. SWAN, Clerk.**A true copy of Writ and order of court**Attest Tho. Swan, clerk.*

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